particular it is unique among the members of its genus. At one time its extinction on the " Hock ** was nearly accomplished, but three individuals being known. In 1893 the Governor of Gibraltar informed Mr. Sclater that he had himself counted as many as thirty in one herd. Its depredations seem to have led to the expression of a wish in some quarters that the numbers should be thinned; but feeling on the opposite side appears to be stronger, so that whatever was the actual mode of its introduction on to the " Hock " it will at any rate remain there unmolested for the present.

M. tcheliensis is a species found in the Yung-ling Mountains in North China. It is, with the possible exception of *M» specios^ts*$_f$ the most northerly form, of Monkey. It is interesting on account of the fact that like the Tiger of those regions it has put on an extra coating of fur to enable it to combat with the bitter winters. It is doubtful whether it is more than a variety of the Rhesus Monkey (J£ *rhesus).*

M. nemestrinus, " the Pig-tailed Macaque/' is trained by the natives of the east to climb cocoa-nut palms and to carefully select and throw down only the ripe fruit. Sir Stamford .Raffles apparently was the first to report upon this useful intelligence of the animal, and Dr. Charles Hose of Borneo has confirmed him.

The Japanese Macaque *(M. speciosus)* is well known from the work of Japanese artists. It is the only species of Monkey found in Japan, and goes very far north.

A rather rare form is *M. leoninus.* It has a short tail, and occurs in Burmah. *M. silenus* is distinguished by a ruff of long light-coloured hair surrounding the face. It is sometimes called the Wanderoo; but this is apparently quite inaccurate, since that term is used by the Ceylonese for a *Semnopithecus.* For those who wish a ** pseudo-vernacular ** name Dr. Blanford suggests Pennant's name of *' lion-tailed Monkey."

The commonest species of the genus are *M. cynomolgus, M. sinicus,* and *M. rhesus.*

The genus *Cercocelbus,* including those Monkeys known as Mangabeys, is confined to "West Africa. They have always a lon^ tail, quite as long as the body. The upper

eyelids are pure white in colour. The ischial callosities are more pronounced than, in the Macaques. In the Mangabeys also the hairs are not ringed \vith. differently coloured bars, as is the case with both